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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH APRIL.

To effect savings on the Bengal Provincial Public Works, the temporary Jessore Division, in the Eastern Circle of Superintendency, will shortly be abolished, and as it is expected that by July next the Government kutcherry and other buildings at Khulna will be completed, the abolition of the division will be effected in July 1888 Most of the works of the Jessore Division are being transferred to the District Board. The Dum-Dum civil buildings are to be amalgamated to the First Calcutta Division, and further orders are expected from Government for transfer of other civil buildings and imperial roads to the District Board and other Public Works divisions.

AN up-country paper remarks :—"It is gratifying to see by a new instance that the Indian Survey Department maintains its place in the scientific world. The work of tidal observations, which has been for many years regularly carried out by the Department in this country, is now to be systematically taken up in England, and the British Association has lately appointed a Committee of three experts to prepare the ground by drawing up instructions for the practical part of the work. The members are Professor G. H. Darwin, Sir William Thompson, and Major Baird, R E. who had been in charge of the Tidal Observations here from the time of their commencement until quite recently."

ACCORDING to the Lahore paper, there seems every possibility of military action against the Bonerwals and their friends being necessary at no distant date. The strictness with which the frontier regulations have been carried out has enraged the tribes; and fanatics are busily preaching a combined attack on British territory. The Khudo Khel and Khundia tribes among others have joined the combination.

A CURIOUS question as to the rights of individuals is exciting a considerable amount of public interest in the Cutch State. It would appear that an old edict prohibited the Borah subjects of the Rao from riding on horseback within the limits of the territories subordinate to the Cutch Durbar, not even a bridegroom being permitted the use of a horse when going in procession to the house of his bride. This invidious restriction was long ago objected to by the Borahs, and about the year 1870 or 1871, their resentment ran so high that a long body of them prepared to remove from Cutch with a view to settle in some adjoining State, and had actually started on their migration when they were overtaken by a body of the late Rao's troops and detained by force. This resulted in the matter being brought under the notice of the Government of Bombay, who at once denounced the rule restraining the Borahs from riding on a horse as an injudicious and oppressive one. The Cutch Durbar passed a resolution, removing the obnoxious restriction ; but subsequently, however, a qualification was introduced into this resolution, whereby the privilege of Borahs to ride a horse was confined to within certain limits and extended only over certain roads. Last year a somewhat serious riot occurred in Cutch during the progress of the marriage procession of a Borah bridegroom on horseback. The result was a court case, which ended in the fining not only of six Banias, who were proved to have committed the assault, but also of the youthful Borah bridegroom. The Borah subjects of the Rao have now petitioned that their right to use horses in marriage processions or otherwise, unrestrained and unrestricted and without any qualification, in common with the other subjects of His Highnees, be publicly declared.

ON the invitation of Mr. Apjohn, the Superintending Engineer of the Dock Works, there was a great gathering of the Wise Men of the East at the Kidderpore Dockyard on Saturday morning to see for themselves the progress of the works. "The Wise Men were represented by Royal Engineers devoted to the multifarious duties of which the Corps is found capable ; the civil branch of the spending department had also sent its delegates ; the Port Commissioners, including their latest elected member, with their Officiating Vice Chairman ; Railway men, the Customs, the Police, Commerce, Trade and the Press—each contributed their quota. An admirable model of the Docks, including Dock number two, which is as yet not commenced, though the land has been acquired, first attracted attention. The excavations for the lock walls, nearest the river, were next visited. Going down straight, as they do, to a depth of 55 feet, it has been necessary to retain the walls with massive timber framework. The Western Dock entrance is not commenced yet ; preliminary to this work, the Master Attendant's abandoned house will have to be razed. Of the Tidal Basin, both the eastern and western walls have about half of their foundations in. The Boat Canal, which comes along parallel with the east side of No. 2 Dock, will be fed from Tolly's Nullah. In the original scheme it is intended to supply both docks by pumping—both for the water. As, however, No. 2 Dock is not to be taken in hand till the working of No. 1 establishes the necessity for the extension, a cutting will be kept at 16 feet above datum, which will be some 8 feet below the bank, and it is calculated that the entire body of water will be changed in ten days. As the dock walls rise, a tunnel is carried along the centre of their surface, for the pipes and hydraulic machinery intended to work the cranes, &c., for loading and unloading vessels. The capacity of the Dock and Tidal Basin is put down as equal to 14 of the largest vessels visiting the port, and the outside time allowed for discharging and loading, 10 days per ship or roughly, 50 ships a month. The No. 2 Dock if built, would afford capacity for 30 ships, and the cost would, of course, be much less in proportion, but this would be providing accommodation for, say, 150 vessels per mensem. Judging by the progress up to date, and allowing for all possible delays, it is confidently believed that the Docks will be ready to receive ships early in 1891. There are at present upwards of 11 thousand men employed, the health of whom is very fair, the death rate for the past 12 months having averaged only 1475 per 1,000."

TUESDAY, 10TH APRIL.

THE troops forming the Sikkim Field Force are, the *Pioneer* understands, to be furnished with supplies sufficient to last until the end of next month, The military authorities in India will forward these forthwith, as it is impossible to say how long it may be found necessary to detain the force across the frontier. The positions from which the Tibetans have been ousted must of course, the same paper remarks, be held until some arrangements have been made with the lamas ; and considering the distance of Lhassa from Lingtu, they are not expected to be made very quickly.

IT is understood, says an English paper, that the Government of India are proceeding very warily in regard to the various offers of military assistance now coming on them from various feudatories, especially those of the Punjab. A capable officer has lately been sent to Patiala and other States, for the purpose of investigating the military resources of each State before accepting the offer from its Prince. On the receipt of his report, the whole question will be dealt with on certain general principles which will then be laid down.

THE *Mandalay Herald* understands that the Home Government approve the conversion of Burmah into a Lieutenant-Governorship ; but that the matter has been placed in abeyance, at the wish of the Indian authorities, pending the settlement of various issues causing delay.

A MEETING of the North-West Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund was held at Lucknow on the 4th instant, the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces, presiding, and Lady Dufferin being present. The proceedings are said to have been marked by considerable enthusiasm.

A FRIGHTFUL tornado or whirlwind passed over Dacca on Saturday evening last between 7 and 7-30 P. M., causing great damage to life and property in the town. The tornado, which was accompanied by a horrible rushing sound, destroyed everything which lay in its path. Buildings were demolished, trees were uprooted, and most of the thatched houses were unroofed. A large number of injured persons, upwards of eighty, were admitted to the station hospital, while many boats in the rivers are missing. The damage done to the town is estimated at nearly a crore of rupees. The Nawab Sir Abdul Gunny Meah's palace, which stands on the bank of the river, has been completely wrecked ; the loss being estimated at many lacs. The exact number of deaths are unknown, but seventy are reported ; while it is believed that nearly three hundred persons have been more or less injured. Eight deaths occurred among the Nawab's retainers, forty in the town and suburbs, and thirteen on the opposite bank of the river. Fifty injured persons have been admitted as indoor patients at the Mitfort Hospital, while a hundred others were treated as outdoor patients. Two Europeans have died, and reports received from the interior state that three have been injured. A Relief Fund has been opened, the Nawab heading the list with a subscription of ten thousand rupees.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH APRIL.

ACCORDING to an up-country paper, the Dewan of Indore has come upon the tracks of that notorious evil-doer, Tantia Bhil, in the city of Indore itself. Some of the robber's relatives and associates were discovered to be residing in the city, keeping up communication with Tantia, receiving from him sums of money from time to time, and harbouring him in their houses whenever he happened to be paying a visit to the neighbourhood. These men have been arrested, and committed to take their trial before the Sessions Court, the Minister himself supervising the conduct of the prosecution. Tantia himself is still at large.

THE Governor of Pondicherry has brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal the existence of an unauthorized lottery, which has been started by Messrs. Dufour and Company, and is being advertised as the Karikal Lottery, sanctioned by the Minister of France. Prospectuses and tickets have for some months past been sent to all parts of India, and many credulous persons have been induced to subscribe. By the French law, persons who advertise lotteries not authorized by the Government are punishable for cheating. The public should take warning, and not allow themselves to be swindled.

AT about midnight, on Monday last, a most destructive fire broke out at the Goosery Jute Mills, causing damage to the extent of about two lakhs of rupees. An alarm of a fire was received at the Central Police Station at about midnight, and the Calcutta Fire Brigade at once proceeded to the spot which they reached in about an hour's time. The Howrah steam fire engine and a hand engine were already at the scene of the fire which had commenced its work of destruction in the weaving department. The two steam and the three hand engines played on the fire, the flames of which at times rose to about 30 to 40 feet, and were so far successful in preventing its spreading to the other blocks, which were in close proximity, and where a good deal of loose jute was lying about. It has not yet been ascertained as to how the fire originated, but the mills belong to a Bombay Marwari gentleman, a recent purchaser, and have been insured for about eleven lakhs of rupees. The loss is at present estimated to be about two lakhs. The engine room and the other two blocks, namely, the preparatory and spinning departments, and the manager's house, were left untouched, the only damage done being in the weaving department, and a godown containing some jute.

THE Resolution of the North West Government on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for 1886-87 contains some interesting notes on the progress being made with the extension of the *patwaris* system in those regions. The arrangements are already complete for the khalsa portion of the Provinces; and it has now been determined to extend the system gradually to the zemindari districts and the cultivated lands lying within the area of Government forests. In the case of the zemindari estates the opportunity for a start is given by the impending resettlement in Chanda, Raipur, Bilashpur and Sambalpur, and *patwaris* will now be appointed in these districts, though in the first instance with a more restricted sphere of operations than in the case of khalsa-lands. Their first duty will be merely to measure up the cultivated area ; and even this will not be attempted in the

case of backward and jungly tracts, where only so many *patwaris* will be appointed as will suffice to secure the annual village rent-roll by entering the area according to the system locally followed. As to the cultivated patches in Government forests, these have been found to amount in the aggregate to a considerable area in some ditricts, on which the revenue has not hitherto been assessed systematically. The Government is believed to have in some instances suffered considerable loss in consequence. In future small patches lying in their vicinity will be made over to the *patwaris* of existing circles, and for larger areas special *patwaris* will be appointed.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL.

THE Madras Government is about to introduce the system of portable forest tramways into the forests of South Coimbatore and are obtaining, through the Secretary of State for India, enough material to lay down seven miles of tramway as a beginning. The total cost of importing the plant and laying it down in the forests is estimated at half a lakh of rupees.

THE Amir really means to shape his course for Kabul very soon, for his household has already started for Gundamuk, and but one wife with eight attendants remain in the pleasant gardens of Jellalabad. There will be rejoicing among the local tribesmen when Abdur Rahman strikes his camp.

LATEST news from Jummu states that cholera is extending along the Punch, apparently following in the track of the Maharaja's camp. The last case reported comes from Rajori. The Maharaja reached Baramula on the 4th. Hopes are entertained that the disease will be shaken off before the court reaches Srinagar.

REGARDING the Emperor's illness the *Colonial Gazette* writes: "Sir Morell Mackenzie has now been compelled to admit that the views which the Berlin doctors have held since last May are well founded. Even he has now to confess that this malady has made great progress, and that its cure is now impossible. It is in the nature of the disease that from time to time an apparent cessation in its development takes place, and such a cessation has just set in, though its duration cannot be predicted. Respiration is as a consequence unimpeded, but the cannula has frequently to be taken out and cleansed. The ordinary observer does not notice the existence of a cannula, since the clothing and —when the Emperor wore uniform—the riband of the Order "Pour le Merite" completely conceal it. Worthy of all admiration are the extraordinary calm and patience with which the Emperor bears this severe malady. He is never impatient, and he never shows a trace of dissatisfaction or ill-humour if his wishes, expressed by signs, are not at once understood by those around him. He has stood unflinching on the field of battle, amid the hail of bullets, and has always comported himself like a hero without fear and without reproach; but the way in which he now faces an insidious, inevitable malady, while fully conscious of his danger, absolutely baffles description. He is a martyr in the fullest sense of the word."

THE settlement of the King of Oudh's estate has not yet been quite completed, but the Government of India have sanctioned the allotment of pensions aggregating nearly three lakhs yearly to certain members of the late King's family and his dependents.

ONE of the great difficulties Indian cotton spinners have to contend with in the hot dry weather is the electrical disturbance of the air inside the mills, owing to which the fine cotton dust raised by the working of the machinery takes a very long time to settle. An ingenious apparatus, called the Aerophore, which has recently been introduced, overcomes this obstacle by damping the air. Jets of water are forced through a series of minute holes and turned into an almost impalpable spray, which spreads through the room or mills, and has a wonderful effect in laying the cotton dust. Not only do the rooms become more pleasant and healthy, but there is a great improvement in the working of the machinery. The same apparatus, charged with a disinfecting liquid in place of ordinary water, is found very useful in hospitals or other places where pure air is essential. Of course disinfectants could in case of need be used in mills, and thus serve a double purpose.

MR. MACKENZIE, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in looking into the land revenue administration, appears to have been struck by the extent to which land in the Central Provinces is passing into the hands of the money-lending classes. The Chief Commissioner proposes to have the whole question closely investigated, and the area of land transferred to mahajuns since last settlement systematically examined.

FRIDAY, 13TH APRIL.

THE India Office has directed that all demands for botanical information and for seeds from the Royal Gardens at Kew should be made to the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpore through the Botanical authorities at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

PROFESSOR WALLACE of the Edinburgh University, who visited India last summer to enquire into the agriculture of the country, is bringing out a work in which the subject of Indian Live Stock will prominently figure. The book, it is understood, will be published in a couple of months.

THE immediate cause (says a well-informed correspondent) of the cold which proved fatal to the Emperor William was an accident which happened to him on the night of Saturday, the 3rd ultimo. His physician, Dr. von Lauer, had expressly warned him against attempting to leave his bed without assistance; but, in order to spare his personal attendants who were in an adjoining room, the Emperor ventured to disregard the injunction. He got out of bed safely, but when he was endeavouring to return his strength failed him and he fell to the floor. He was unable to raise himself, and ere his attendants entered the room he had contracted a severe chill. They did what they could for the Emperor's comfort; but he laughed at the mishap, and only besought them, "Don't say a word to Lauer!"

THERE is news from China of a somewhat remarkable affair in a Buddhist monastery near Canton. A number of monks and nuns appeared to take the vows of the order recently, and among the applicants were two unusually beautiful young women. Two of the monks, after the others had gone from the temple, made a desperate assault on the young women, whose screams brought the others to the rescue. The abbot decided to send the monks over to the civil magistrate, but later he decided to send them back to the monastery for trial and punishment. Each offender received twenty lashes on the back in the presence of all others. This punishment so enraged the culprits that when released they armed themselves with knives and attacked the abbot. This time it was determined to make an example of them. It was resolved to burn the offenders to death in the crematory of the monastery, and the sentence was carried out. The two priests were carried bound into the crematory, and in the presence of the brethern and a large crowd of spectators from the village they were burned to death.

IT is reported at St. Petersburg that the journey of General Komaroff from Askabad to St. Petersburg is associated with a scheme he has proposed for extending the Trans-Caspian Railway to Meshed. This city is the captial of Khorassan, and is of considerably greater commercial inportance than Herat, the shrines of the Mohammedan saints inside the city attracting more than 100,000 pilgrims every year. This traffic General Komaroff desires to tap, although he is influenced by political and military motives as well, Meshed being strategically almost as important as Herat. The ground for a railway has been already prepared by the military road Russia has been allowed to make across the Persian frontier, in conformity with a convention entered into with the Shah after the fall of Geok Tepe. This road is pretty well finished on Russian side, which is the worst, and no insuperable difficulties exist against extension in a south esterly direction towards Meshed, although country generally consisting of a hilly character would have to be traversed. The line would take about a year to construct.

AN interesting discussion on the extent and nature of the evils resulting from canal irrigation in India took place at a meeting of the Society of Arts on 21st, at which a paper on the subject was read March by Dr. T H. Thornton. The chief evils noted were the impoverishment of soil, waterlogging, the education of the poisonous salines known locally as "reh" and kallar," and lastly and mainly the extension and intensifying of malaria. Among other suggestions, it was proposed that a representative of the Sanitary Department should be attached to each canal, and that with a view of securring more responsiveness to local requirements and greater promptness in design and execution, the Canal Department in India should be more decentralised.

THE Native Army Reserve Act having been passed, early measures will now be taken to establish that force on a substantial footing. Hitherto the progress of forming it has been retarded by the condition that a regiment must be practically up to full strength before men could be allowed to transfer themselves to the Reserve; whilst, owing to the drain upon the army to supply volunteers for the Burma Police, hardly any regiments have lately been thus situated. And perhaps until the Act was passed, giving a legal constitution to the force, it may not have been desirable to facilitate their transfer. This condition has now been removed, and every infantry regiment, those still serving in Burma (and perhaps the Gurkha regiments) excepted, will now pass men into the Reserve, to the extent, in the first instance, of one hundread men per regiment, filling up their place by recruiting.

SATURDAY 14TH APRIL.

INQUIRY has been made by the Government of India of all Provincial Governments for the names of officers in civil employ who possess such a knowledge of Russian as to be comptent examiners in that language. This shows that the Government has a due sense of the necessity of providing for contingencies.

ONE of the latest American industries is the manufacture of wooden blocks from compressed saw-dust, an art which may hereafter be of the greatest value. To produce any finish article from wood a great deal of waste is necessary, not only in finishing up the work, but in cutting out the rough patterns from the log, especially when these are large or intricate. Hitherto this waste has been unavoidable, and has greatly increased the cost of all articles above a certain size, but now this loss will be unnecessary. The small pieces of wood (spruce fir for choice) are reduced to pulp on a grindstone which pulp is carefully cleaned and sifted. after which it is subjected to hydraulic pressure. The blocks thus formed are used for the manufacture of all wooden articles not required to stand a severe cross-strain, and as the blocks are of large size the cost of production is greatly lessened, since the value of wood increases greatly with any increase in its sectional area. The cutting from the blocks too can be used again and again so that nothing is lost.

THE total number of deaths registered, in Calcutta during the week ending 7th April was 252 against 235 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the and 242 corresponding week of last year by 4. There were 68 deaths from cholera, against 65 and 73 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 39. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 48 and 24 respectively, against 59 and 15 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 30·3 per mile per annum, against 36·6 the mean of the last five years.

IT is reported that a few days ago an attempt was made on the life of Sardar Nur Mohammad Khan, the Governor of Kandahar. It appears that a shot was fired at him from a distance while he was riding. It missed him, but killed his camel. The offender has not been discovered, but it is believed that he was a soldier of the Hazari Regiment now stationed at Kandahar.

Some particulars have been received of the recent attack on the Kashmir Tort of Numal, to the North of Gilgit, by the Rajas of Hunza and Nagar. The latter ejected the Kashmir picket from the post of Chaprot in January last, and entered into negotiations with the Gilgit authorities with a view to being allowed to retain peaceable possession. The negotiations breaking down, the trebesmen, over 2000 in numbers, advanced on Numal, about halfway between Chaprot and Gilgit. Numal had meanwhile been reinforced, and was able to stand a siege. On the 17th March, the garrison made a sortie headed by Colonel Makhan Singh. They succeded in driving off the attacking party, but the Kashmiri Colonel and eleven men were killed and several wounded. The tribesmen are said to have lost heavily. Fresh reinforcements have now reached Numal, but no attempt has yet been made to re-occupy Chaprot, which is still in the hands of the Hunza and Nagor people. 1000 Regulars and 500 militea are being sent up from Srinagar.

AN Afghan correspondent of the Lahore paper writes that the Amir's friends in North Eastern Afghanistan are uneasy at the idea of Ayub Khan being kept so near the Afghan frontier; but that the people of Bajaur and the tribes who revolted last year are openly rejoicing at it. Doubtless they are ignorant of the difference between Persian and English safeguards; and contemplate the possibility of an invasion of Afganistan by Ayub from this side. Another correspondent writing from Attock, sends news of the burning of five villages in British territory by fanatical raiders. The authorities, he says, have not permitted the villagers and their friends to retaliate in kind; but have summoned the chiefs of the different jirgas to take measures for punishment.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1888.

THE DEBATE UPON MR. SLAGG'S RESOLUTION.

MR. SLAGG'S motion condemning the frontier policy of the Government of India gave rise to a most interesting and instructive debate upon the affairs of this country in the House of Commons. As Lord Randolph Churchill, who took an active part in the debate, pertinently observed the fact of Mr. Slagg having secured an early night for his motion was a fortunate circumstance in the interests of India; but that good fortune was considerably diminished, from the Indian point of view, from the extremely confused manner in which the affairs of India were presented to the House. Two subjects of very great importance—the Indian frontier policy and the Indian liquor traffic—which had not the remotest connection with each other, were brought before the House mixed up, as if they were intimately connected. In the present article we propose to notice only that portion of the debate which relates to the frontier policy of the Government of India, leaving the other portion for a future issue.

The resolution moved by Mr. Slagg ran as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the unwise frontier policy of the Government of India is producing grave financial difficulties in that country, leading not only to increased burdens of taxation, but to the extension of the sale of intoxicating liquors for revenue purposes, with serious results to the moral and material welfare of the people." It is not clear whether the resolution referred to the frontier policy which the Government of Lord Lytton attempted to carry out, or the frontier policy which Lord Ripon initiated and Lord Dufferin has developed The two policies, it should be carefully borne in mind, are widely different. The policy which Lord Lytton was especially sent out to execute, was doubtless exceedingly unwise. Its main object was to destroy the independence of Afghanistan and reduce its ruler to the position of a protected Indian Prince. Those who knew anything of the character, wishes and modes of thought of the Afghans, had no difficulty whatever in predicting the utter failure of Lord Lytton's "forward" frontier policy. It was as clear as the sun at noonday that the Amir of Afghanistan would never accept the position of a protected Indian Prince. Lord Lytton's unwise frontier policy resulted in the second Afghan War, which cost the Indian tax-payer no less than 20 crores of rupees. That policy was reversed as soon as the Liberals returned to power in the spring of 1880. Kandahar was abandoned and English troops were withdrawn from Kabul. But when the Russians occupied Merv in the beginning of 1884, the Government of Lord Ripon recognised the necessity of constructing railways in the North-Western frontier and of adopting other measures for strengthening the defences of the Empire. It is this policy which Lord Randolph Churchill developed when he was at the head of the India Office in Lord Salisbury's first Administration, and which is now being vigorously pursued. Mr. Slagg should have treated separately these two different frontier policies; but instead of doing so, he mixed them up together. Considering that Russia has now approached the gate of India, the necessity of strengthening the defences of the Empire cannot for a moment be questioned. As General Sir Edward Hamley put the case:—"Events of the past made it clear that Russia was prepared, as she was prepared now, whenever her policy needed it, to put pressure upon England, through our Indian frontier. A railway now ran through the Caucasus, and the garrison of the Caucasus could easily put into the field an advanced force of 50,000 men, as was proved in the last war, and, of course, that army could be reinforced from Southern Russia. As to Northern Russia it was traversed by canals and railways, and when Russia pleased, all her immense force in men and material could be concentrated on the Caspian. A great trade had of late sprung upon the Caspian, which was covered with steamers, and any number of troops could easily be transported to the shore. On the other shore was a railway, the construction of which had been persistently pressed towards the Afghan frontier. As he said, this country through which the railway runs was peopled by hostile tribes but they were no longer hostile. Russia has subdued them, and they were ready no doubt to become a willing auxiliary. * * * Considering the nature of these facts it would be seen that Russia had had a great deliberate plan, a stupendous plan, if we considered the extent of the space and the interests involved, a plan, too, which she had been executing with astonishing constancy; and whatever else we might think of Russia, it must be admitted that she was a power that knew her own mind. In these circumstances and if as was proposed, we were to let her alone to do as she pleased, the chances were that if she should find occasion to threaten our frontier she would begin by the invasion of Afghanistan, and when she had possessed herself of the three commercial cities of Herat, Kabul and Kandahar, she would, in the space between them, proceed to create an advance lease of operations filling it with immense supplies of men and material for a campaign against India." Such is the opinion of one of the greatest of living strategists. We are no Russophobists and we do not go with Sir Edward Hamley in thinking that the appearance of Russia on the confines of India would be the signal for a general insurrection. But all sensible men are agreed that the North-Western frontier of the Empire ought to be put in a condition to resist all attacks. Whether the particular defence measures that are being carried out are the best that could be adopted, is a question which must be left to military experts.

Although we do not approve Mr. Slagg's resolution in the shape in which it was brought forward, we feel bound to say that he has done a great service to the people of India by drawing the attention of Parliament to the fact that the frontier expenditure is causing grave financial difficulties in this country. This subject was dealt with by Lord Randolph Churchill in a remarkable speech. His Lordship observed: "I think the financial difficulty in India at the present time is most grave. I doubt whether it could be graver, and I am certain that that question ought to receive without delay the careful and concentrated attention of the House. What is the financial condition of India? The Indian Government has utterly sacrificed and eaten up the famine fund of £2,000,000. That is entirely gone. We suspended its operation in 1885, and we hoped that the state of things would improve and that the fund would be enabled to come again into operation. I suppose I am correct in saying that the expenditure in connection with the prevention of famine since that time has been almost *nil*. Not only is this surplus of £2,000,000 gone, but you have had to fall back upon your ultimate taxation resources. It had been the object of successive Governments to reduce the salt tax to the lowest possible point. But the Government have been obliged to raise the salt tax in time of profound peace to such a degree that the Indian Government expect to get £1,700,000 yearly from the increase of the tax. Nothing could be more startling in the history of Indian finance than these two facts. The Indian Government have done more. They have imposed a petroleum tax. It will yield a comparatively small sum, but in its name it is an oppressive and irritating tax, and one which will fall mainly on the poor. * * * The result is that you have got to the end of your taxation, what with an increased expenditure, owing to the necessity of an increased military force, with an increased expenditure for the defence of the frontier, and to the annexation of Burma, and with an increased expenditure owing to the fall in silver. I am stating what no one can contradict. Certainly you might raise a few thousands more out of income-tax, but it would be but a small sum, and the Finance Minister of India has nowhere to look for increased revenue. Am I not right, therefore, in saying that the financial situation in India is very grave and that never since the British Government took over the government of the country has it been worse?" We commend these thoughtful observations to General Chesney, who, in his place in the Legislative Council, in February last, made light of the financial difficulty in India. All sensible and right-minded persons will agree with Lord Randolph Churchill that as the Government of India has got absolutely to the end of its resources, it is only by the enforcement of rigid economy that it can find the means of meeting its expenditure. His Lordship pointed out that the expenditure for administrative purposes had been increased to scores in 15 years, and he justly remarked that this is a matter which the House of Commons must look into and not be satisfied with the official explanation. We are, however, sorry to find that Lord Randolph took a rose-colored view of the financial results of reproductive public works in India. It is true that some railways and irrigation works have proved profitable investments. But we must not forget that the Indian tax-payer has had to pay no less than 80 crores for railways; and that no irrigation work which had not for its basis the works of old Native rulers has been able to show a clean balance-sheet. Again, as Sir George Campbell remarked, there is good reason to apprehend that the Government might be misled by the success of some railways into making others which would not be so remunerative. The exercise of rigid economy alone can remove the grave financial difficulty in India, but we quite agree with Sir George Campbell in thinking that the extravagances of the Government of India are not to be easily checked.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.)

THE recommendations of the Commission about the Forest Department are not any more revolutionary than those of the Departments we have already noticed. It has been recommended that the staff of the Department should be divided into an Imperial Branch and Provincial Branches, and that, as in the Imperial Civil Service, the Imperial Branch of the Forest Service should be a *corps d'elite*, limited to the number of officers necessary to fill the superior controlling appointments, and such a proportion of the Assistant Conservators' posts as will ensure a complete training for the junior officers. The Imperial Branch is to be recruited in England and native candidates are not likely to monopolise it. The recommendation, therefore, that the present rule which disqualifies married men from presenting themselves at the examination in England should be modified, as tending to operate to debar Native candidates from competing for appointments in England, is likely to operate more in favour of Europeans than those for whose benefit it is ostensibly meant. The Commission has been good enough to request the Government that it should keep in view the policy of training in India men qualified to take charge of the higher administrative appointments so as to avoid as far as possible the necessity for expanding the Imperial Branch of the Service. The rules, however, at present prescribed by the Forest Code for the admission of candidates in India are to be retained as providing a system of recruitment for the Provincial Branches of the Department suitable to existing circumstances.

The only recommendation regarding the Geological Survey Department that has any color of favouring the natives is, that so long as no adequate provision is made for the teaching of Geology and the allied sciences at Indian colleges, appointments to the higher grades of the Department should ordinarily be made by the Secretary of State without respect to the nationality of the candidates. With regard to Jails it has been recommended that when Superintendents of Jails, Central or District, are not Medical officers, more opportunity might properly be given to Natives of India to show their fitness for these appointments from which they are at present practically excluded. No special inducements have been held forth to the natives regarding either the

Meteorological Survey or the Mint Department. About the Opium Department the experiment of appointing Natives by selection to a proportion of the vacancies in the Department has been recommended to be discontinued, and the future recruitment for this Department will be subject to the general principles of equality of treatment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects and of tested preliminary qualifications which have been proposed for the Provincial Service. Though nominally advocating equality of treatment this seems to be a distinctly retrogressive recommendation and it affords no additional reason to our Anglo-Indian friends for regarding the labours of the Commission as revolutionary. The Pilot Service again is exactly one of those departments where the claims of Natives are least recognised and where some special advantages and inducements were most in requisition. But the Commission thinks that no sufficient reasons exist to justify a recommendation that the State should establish a special school for the instruction of persons born and educated in India who entertain a desire to adopt a sea-faring life as a profession.

The recommendations about the Postal Department are more reasonable:—

'That, in order to enable Natives to compete on equal terms with Europeans and Eurasians for appointments which require higher educational qualifications and greater physical energy than are necessary for efficient service in the lower posts, a certain number of appointments carrying salaries of from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 a month should be filled by competition, the successful candidates being admitted on probation and being trained in Head Offices after which they should be employed as Inspectors, and if found qualified, selected for the grades of Superintendent.

That of the seven highest appointments in the Department at present filled by Covenanted Civilians, not less than three should ordinarily be filled by promotion within the Department.

The inefficiency and unsatisfactory working of the Police Department is notorious and the recommendations of the Commission are not likely to improve the existing state of affairs materially. The Commission thinks that for many years to come the Europeans in the higher ranks of the Police should predominate. Why the Commission should think so is more than we can guess. But it is well-known that European District Superintendents and Assistants are as a rule failures, and natives have proved successful in the higher ranks to a man. The Commission half-heartedly recommends:

'Natives of India ought not to be entirely excluded from those ranks as is now the case in some Provinces, but that endeavours should be made to introduce a reasonable proportion of Native officers, due regard being always had to the efficiency of the service.'

The Police Service can be rendered efficient through native agency alone. Native Inspectors generally bear the brunt of the work and are in all cases better detectives than their European superiors. The weakness of the position must have been clear to the Commission. But we are sorry to observe that it does not recommend a larger employment of natives to strengthen the police service. We are unable to support the recommendation of the Commission that appointments to Inspectorships should, as a rule, be made from the lower grades of the force, and that in no case should outsiders be appointed to Inspectorships merely as a training ground for the higher offices. The better classes of natives are for obvious reasons unwilling and unable to join the lowest grades of the service, and Inspectorships would be acceptable to many that would prove very efficient officers. The Commission hits the right mark when it says that many of the abuses which now characterise the Police force are due to the inadequate remuneration of the lower grades; and that whatever improvement may be made in the conditions of service of the other ranks, full advantage will not result from it so long as the officer in charge of a Police station, by whatever name he may be called, does not receive adequate remuneration.

The recommendations about the Public Works Department are of a similar nature, and do not place the natives at any very more markedly advantageous position than they are now in:

The recommendations about the Registration, Salt and Survey Departments are general and do not call for any special remarks. The only recommendation about the last named department likely to favourably affect the natives is that admission to the Junior Division (or to the Local Service if the recommendation of the Commission is adopted) should not be confined to special classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India, and that it should be regulated by competition among selected candidates, and exceptionally by promotion from the Subordinate Service. The recruitment of the Telegraph Service in England on the scale now sanctioned has been recommended to be maintained; it has also been recommended that the gradual reduction of the staff recruited in England should be kept in view, and that a superior Local Telegraph Service recruited in India be established at one or more of the Indian Engineering Colleges.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

THE repeated and strongly expressed protests of the Press and the public bodies against the objectionable and injurious provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, were more strongly than ever emphasised by the residents of the Town and the Suburbs, at the public meeting held at the Town Hall on Friday last. The grilling weather and the inconvenience of the hour notwithstanding, the gathering was large and respectable, and on the platform the representatives of the culture, wealth, intelligence and enterprise, of the town mustered strong. There was also a fair sprinkling of Europeans, Eurasians, Armenians and Jews, and Hindus and Mahamedans joined in raising their voice of protest against what threatens the common interests of all and in affirming the soundness of the principle that without hearty and mutual co-operation of these two important sections of the community there can be no real political advancement. It was no whole and corner meeting of the "land-owning" classes striving for the preservation of what the Select Committee on the Bill was pleased to term an "untenable abuse," and which sentiment has been more than once echoed by the opponents of Municipal freedom in India and their accredited organs in the Press. It was, we repeat, no gathering of a number of selfish and self-aggrandising "Baboos seeking to fatten on the hard-earned gains of their poorer neighbours," whom the British Indian Association in its anxiety to protect land-owning interests have contrived to put up to all manner of mischievous tricks. Rajas, Maharajas and Rai Bahadurs joined with untitled and unpropertied gentlemen in protesting against what by the unanimous verdict of public opinion has been pronounced to be not only uncalled for and unsuited to the requirements of the Town, but positively mischievous and retrogade in its character. It is no doubt a misfortune and mistake that the landed property of the Town should almost entirely be owned by native gentlemen. As Babu Jadulal Mullick, one of the speakers of the evening, well observed, we should never have heard of the stringent building regulations and a five per cent house-rate on the cost of erection and ornamentation in private dwelling houses, had a quarter or even a less number of the fashionable houses of Chowringee and the Park Street been owned by Europeans. It is a grave distortion of the truth broadly to assert that the opposition to the Bill has emanated from and is being maintained by the self-aggrandising land and house-owners of Calcutta, and direct lie was given to this misrepresentation in Friday's meeting in which landowning classes by no means predominated. Barristers, Vakils, Attorneys, Merchants, trades-people, doctors, clerks and private gentlemen, in fact all who have any abiding interest in the welfare of the town attended the meeting, and unanimously condemned the Bill; and they were supported by the representatives of the European community who happened to favour the meeting with their presence.

Late as this united public protest has been we welcome it on the principle of better late than never. The British Indian Association, the Mahamedan Associations, the Indian Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Suburban Ratepayers' Association and various other public associations had to be consulted and a common programme adopted. This would naturally take some time, and the charge of dilatoriness which some of our contemporaries have thought fit to bring against the promoters of the meeting, would have no legs to stand upon, when it is considered that a strong and influential Committee had long ago been appointed and were vigilantly watching the Council's proceedings and a suitable opportunity to bring the united opposition to a head. The Dufferin demonstration which intervened and occupied so much of public attention also contributed to the lateness of the meeting, for it would have been a mistake to take up matters requiring calm and dispassionate deliberation in moments of excitement. Late as the meeting has been, there can be and is no doubt that it has been in every sense successful, and we have to congratulate its promoters on its success. The various resolutions unanimously adopted in the meeting and the draft Memorial to Sir Steuart Bayley amplifying those resolutions, put the case in as strong a light and as succinctly as possible. The speeches in support of these resolutions were all practical and some of them very effective. The good sense of Kumar Debendra Mallik's remarks, the impassioned eloquence of Babu Surendranath, the soundness of Babu Kalicharan's logic, the facts and figures dexterously handled by Babu Asutosh Biswas, the humourous hits given by Mr. Braunfeld, the matter-of-fact view taken by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, the pithy words showing practical experience of Babu Amritanath Mitter, the crushing weight with which Babu Jadulal Mallik demolished the arguments advanced in support of the measure, and the calm and dispassionate manner in which Mr. Gasper, in well chosen words, exposed the weak points of the Bill,—all told upon the audience. We regret to notice that the daily Press has been sadly remiss in its duty of reporting and none of the good speeches of the evening have been fully reported so as to give those that were not present at the meeting an adequate idea of their excellence and eloquence.

The proceedings of the evening were opened by the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar C. I. E. as Sheriff of Calcutta, and on the motion of Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore K.C.S.I. the chair was taken by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur. The key-note of the object of the meeting was struck by the Chairman when he observed that the Bill as it now stands is opposed to the wishes and interests of the people of Calcutta, and should not, therefore, be passed into law.

The resolutions which were seven in number were in accord with this and touched all the salient points of the Bill. Three hours were devoted to their consideration and all of them were adopted without a voice of dissent. The Memorial merely amplifies the substance of the resolutions and calls for no detailed remarks. It objects to the Amalgamation as based on sufficient data and prays that a Section be included in the Bill which will safeguard the pecuniary interests of the Town and prevent its revenues being spent for the benefit of the Suburbs. It seeks for the extension of the principles of Self-Government in the direction of raising of the number of elected Commissioners from two-thirds to three fourths, of having an elected Chairman and abolition of unwarrantable special constituences. It takes special exception to the objectionable character of the controlling sections and the needless and prejudicial reduction of the Town Council or the General Committee. The Building, Bustee, and sanitary regulations, which we have repeatedly discussed and will have occasion of discussing as the Bill makes its way through the Council, have also been strongly objected to, as well as the iniquitous proposal to rate dwelling houses at 5 per cent on their actual outlay. The proposal to sanction acquisition, for purposes of profit, of more land than may be *bona fide* required and the reduction of the notoriously meagre water-supply by reduction of the sizes of ferrules, is also viewed with great alarm and distrust.

These are by far the most objectionable features of the Bill. But they are by no means

all and it would not do to embody the details in the resolutions passed in a public meeting or in a memorial of the description adopted. The details of the objectionable provisions are being pointed out and discussed in the Press in all their bearings, ever since the Bill in all its modifications and changing hues and shapes, been before the public, and if these objectionable features have not been remedied, surely it has not been through lack of protest or representation. If, however, separate protests failed to answer these purposes, here at last we have a joint protest and we shall watch with the greatest anxiety what action the Government of Bengal may think fit to take on it. Great and deserved confidence was expressed by almost all the speakers of the evening in the large-hearted statesmanship of the present ruler of Bengal and in his sincere desire to further the cause of self-Government and for the general advance of the municipal institutions of this country. The recent action and circulars of his Honor in this direction with regard to the Moffussil Municipalities, afford the public reasons to hope that grave inconsistencies like those noticed above will not, after all, be permitted and the decision of the Government of Bengal will yet be reconsidered. If, however, the Government is unable to do so on technical or other grounds, the importance of the measure will necessitate an appeal to the Supreme Government, and to Parliament, if necessary. Of late years a step so retrograde in its nature has not been taken and the public can ill-afford to sit quiet under its baneful results. Friday's meeting is but the earnest, let us hope, of organised and united agitation for arresting the progress of this objectionable measure, and we are fully in accord with one of the speakers of the evening, who urged that "however autocratic a Government may be the voice of public opinion is bound to be heard at last, provided it be also the voice of reason, prudence and moderation, as ours undeniably is."

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

VII.

WHAT strikes an observer in regard to the triumphant progress of this Bill through the Council is the invariability with which the various amendments are being peremptorily negatived, without the shadow of an official effort to answer or dispose of the reasons which prompt them. It is, in nine cases out of ten, a question of votes and the merits and demerits of any particular question lose all import and significance in the presence of the solid phalanx of official and *quasi*-official influence, strangely unwilling to brook the light of reason and justice. Something like a debate was for the first time attempted on Thursday last, when the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay brought forth his amendment for the omission of the provisions about taxing petroleum.

The line of Mr. Macaulay's objections was clearly enough indicated in his Minute of Dissent which we noticed some time ago. He took up his position on the unassailable ground of an octroi being generally unsuited to the conditions of Bengal and on the grave injustice of not allowing important Mufassil Municipalites what the Metropolitan Municipality is to be permitted to do with impunity. In reference to the question of the contribution from Imperial revenues towards the Police charges, the Government of India stated that the contribution now assigned had been fixed by the Government on the understanding that petroleum stored in Calcutta should not be subjected to a municipal tax. The question then naturally arises, why not leave it out altogether? Mr. Macaulay apprehends that one or more members of the Select Committee voted for the inclusion of these sections, because they were reluctant to deprive the Municipality of one source of an increase to their resources. It is now clear that the sections, if passed, would remain a dead letter, at any rate for some time to come. On the one hand, if it could be secured that only the fixed rate, and no more and no less, would be levied on articles consumed by the people of the Municipality, then octroi would be not only not an objectionable, but a most admirable tax. On the other hand it is well-known from the many Resolutions of the Government of India that it not only has a tendency to become, but does generally in practice become, a transit duty and a burden on trade. The provision under which the storage of petroleum in transit is to be altogether prohibited in Calcutta would prevent the octroi becoming a transit duty. But this would guard against the risk of one evil by ensuring the existence of another. It prevents difficulty being placed on trade by a transit duty by placing another difficulty on trade by preventing merchants dealing with a trade which is increasing in volume every day from transacting their business at a reasonable distance from their offices. They are to have to conduct their operations from a distant depot, miles out of the town, when, in the area to be included under the Bill, there are places well suited for the purpose. In Bengal, owing to the circumstances of the country and towns, an octroi cannot be levied without the certainty of oppression and harassment of the people. Towns in Bengal, as Mr. Macaulay observed, are not walled or compact; they are open and straggling, and the most experienced officers of the Government are strongly against the imposition of this form of taxation in towns. Towns are approached by roads, paths and creeks and there must be, the Hon'ble gentleman pointed out, an army of subordinates to collect the tax at their own sweet wills from the people. To collect an octroi a large staff must be maintained, and as had been pointed out by the Government of India in 1886, the cost of this staff would be quite out of proportion to the receipts. Such a tax collected by such an agency would, under the appearance of indirect taxation, have all the worst evils of direct taxation. On the Municipal Bill becoming law the boundary of Calcutta on the Ballyganj side would be, not even a village, but a series of paddy fields. Again, if the principle of octroi in Calcutta is affirmed it is difficult to see how it could be refused in Howrah, Patna, Dacca, and other Towns. Apart from the general question of the economic effects of octroi, the tax is unsuited to the towns of this Province.

These arguments are unanswerable and Sir Henry Harrison's attempt to answer them were, as might be expected, weak and futile. He reiterated his reasons about the decision having been come to by the Octroi Committee and its being endorsed by Government and about the proposed tax being a light one and capable of being realised without difficulty and oppression. The representatives in Council of the European Community, however, who, by the way, are the largest consumers of kerosine, were on the side of justice and supported Mr. Macaulay's amendment. His Honor the President on the other hand was opposed to it, and was for retaining the provisions, on the somewhat equivocal ground that the previous sanction of the local Government was required before they could be carried out.

But even His Honor's expression of opinion would not silence Mr. Macaulay. He fully recognized that an octroi might be levied on petroleum without the general objections to the impost. He quite recognised that the minute regulations regarding import and storage and transport offered facilities for it. It would raise the price no doubt, but beyond this he thought it was as nearly as possible an ideal octroi. But he would ask if on petroleum why not on salt? It was also subject to minute regulations, and certainly, apart from the objections to the levy of Municipal taxation concurrently with imperial taxation, it would be as easy to levy an octroi on it as on petroleum. Then, why not on coal? This, it is true, is not subject to minute regulations. But it entered the city in large quantities by rail, or sometimes by boat, and an octroi can be levied on it. What he contended was that if an octroi is admitted on petroleum it would be extended to other articles. As regards the argument that because increased revenue was necessary those who opposed an octroi on petroleum were bound to propose a substitute, this seemed to be an argument that should be addressed rather to the Government of India than to the Council. But as a matter of fact, the amount of which Government was relieving the new Corporation in the shape of Police charges, would actually amount to precisely the figure which had been suggested as the increased income required. This is two lakhs and Rs. 80,000 for Police and Rs. 75,000 for Petroleum. The Government of India have taken exception to the proposal only on the ground that Municipal taxation cannot be allowed to be concurrent with imperial taxation. But as the Government of India have admitted octroi generally in other Provinces, though, with constant attempts to subject it to regulations, it could not well forbid it in Bengal. But the Hon'ble gentleman argued to no purpose. His amendments went the usual way and were negatived.

Next came in the Hon'ble Babu Kally Nath Mitra's proposals that the Calcutta Municipal revenue, with the exception of the Police contribution, should be spent on Calcutta only, and the suburban revenue upon the suburbs. The remarks made by the President, when these amendments were moved, throw a flood of light on the real state affairs. When the Bill was introduced it was introduced on the assumption that the Government of India were prepared to take over the *entire* charge of contributing to the police, something like three lakhs. This assumption, however, was not based on sufficient foundations. The Government of India would undertake to pay only *a portion* of the charge. The Imperial revenues would contribute two lakhs towards the police charges to the Municipality, and no more. The question then was to consider what was to be done—whether the Council should be asked to go on with the Bill or abandon it. The result of the deliberations was that the provincial revenues should bear part of the burden, "as they had accumulated sufficient funds to enable them to make a good contribution to the Municipal funds." The Government of India, in agreeing to pay these two lakhs, imposed certain conditions, and demanded some guarantee that the sum so contributed in lieu of the cost of the police should be devoted to expenditure on works of sanitation, and eventually be diverted from those purposes and applied to the reduction of Municipal taxation. Such a guarantee has been given in the Bill.

One of the amendments on this explanation was withdrawn and the other lost. Any one reading the remarks made by the President would be irresistibly led to the conclusion that the only equitable course which was left to the Council was that the Bill should have been abandoned, when the assumption upon which it was based was seen to be unfounded.

Saturday's business was confined to the consideration of the question of valuation of dwelling houses. Sir Henry Harrison descanted at great length on the hardship of the occupiers having to pay more than owners of houses. He also made a grave insinuation against the Commissioners whose duty it is to sit in appeal against assessments of the Corporation. Sir Henry said:—'As regarded procedure, appeals against assessments lay either to a Bench of three Commissioners, the Chairman and Vice-chairman being expressly included, or to the Small Cause Court. The latter appeal was not resorted to once in 100 times; all appeals were carried before the benches of Commissioners, and for all practical purposes the only Commissioners who sat on these benches were the very class which was under-assessed, the valuations having fallen into their hands, more probably owing to natural causes than to express design. They had like most classes who were in a similar position to make the law for themselves in their own favor, and hence the abuse of under-valuation.' The charge, notwithstanding the qualifying clause, is serious, and we are not aware whether the Commissioners concerned propose to sit quiet under it. The costs of repairs and ornamentation are not to be taken into consideration, and we are not surprised that the proposal of an all-round-5-per-cent tax on the actual outlay on dwelling-houses is regarded with the gravest alarm and apprehension. Sir Henry indeed proposes to provide for exceptional cases, where a family dwelling house had been built at a time when the owners were in more prosperous circumstances, and the houses larger and more expensive than those the owners would now

presumedly build. In such a case the tenancy is really not worth to them nearly so much as before, indeed it is hardly worth more than the amount at which they could get a tenant to take it off their hands. Such cases will be dealt with on their merits by an impartial tribunal. But the concession by no means goes a very great way, for we are but too well acquainted with the merits of these "impartial tribunals." The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar pointed out that it was a notorious fact that a house built at the same cost at different localities of the town fetched different rents, the difference sometimes being enormous. Now take the case of two houses,—one in the northern and one in the southern portion of the town,—both built at a cost of Rs. 50,000. Supposing these two houses were let, the one in the southern portion of the town would fetch Rs. 300 a month, and the one in the northern portion would scarcely fetch Rs. 100 in all. Taking all these facts into consideration the introduction of these two different standards would not work fairly and equitably, and it would be a serious injustice to the occupiers and owners of houses.

Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee and Babu Kallynath Mitra moved amendments that would, if carried, have to some extent, diminished the hardship complained of; but it is needless to say that both these amendments were lost. The Council meets again on Wednesday next.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HER MAJESTY the Queen is expected at Berlin on the 24th instant.

THE Viceroy reached Simla on Saturday last. The Kashmir trip was given up owing to the prevelance of cholera, it is said, at Jummoo.

THERE was a very enjoyable "At Home" on Monday last at the Belvedere. A large number of guests were present and were extremely gratified by the courtesy and attention shown by Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley.

MR. L. P. SHIRRES has been appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

SIR CHARLES Elliott is said to have pronounced against the new Railway scheme submitted to the Haidrabad Government by the Nawab Diler Jung.

DR. HILSON, Deputy Surgeon-General, Jhansi Circle, has been appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in Bengal in place of Dr. Cowie, who has taken leave.

SIR BENJAMIN SIMPSON is about to take leave to England. Dr. Walker, late Surgeon-General, of the North-West Provinces, will act for him.

MR. PHILLIPS, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, will be succeeded by Mr. R. W. Carlyle in the Secretariat.

IT is satisfactory to learn that having regard to the outbreak of cholera among emigrants proceeding to Assam, the local Government has prohibited temporarily the emigration of labourers from the Bengal to Assam.

IT is stated that there is no truth in the statement that the Government of India has recommended Rai Jai Perkash Lall Bahadur for an appointment in Kashmir.

A SELECT gathering assembled at the residence of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen on Friday before last to meet his Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar on his return from England. The Maharajah who has much improved in health talked affably to those present. His Highness has left this for Kuch Behar where state-business will detain him for some time.

THE question of separation of Sind from Bombay is daily wearing serious aspect and Bombay is impatient of the proposed change. Geographically speaking the Province belongs to the Punjab and to the Punjab, it is proposed, it should go. Karachi is daily growing important as a trade-centre and the railway extensions of the province are increasing its importance. Some time ago Bombay would have been glad to get rid of what was thought to be 'a burden.' But now that matters have materially changed the Bombay papers are loudly protesting against the change. Lord Dufferin will, it is expected, soon be called upon to decide the question.

THE mystery about the murder of Dr. Khetranath Mitra of Cornwallis Street yet remains to be fully cleared up. The police enquiry against Nilmadhub Mitra, the eldest son of the deceased on whom the suspicion now rests, is proceeding and Mr. Garth, is watching the proceedings on his behalf at the Police Court. The second son of the deceased who was also wounded is faring well and the enquiry will be resumed on Saturday next by which time the lad is expected to be all right.

WE are having some bitter foretaste of the benefits of the Amalgamation already. The water supply of the town for the last few days has been miserably insufficient, and on Saturday morning matters reached a climax when not a drop could be had at the tap. About increase of water-supply, doubling of mains and reduction of ferrules we have heard a good deal of late and learned disquisitions about the varying laws of supply and demand in summer and winter are not capable of quenching our thirst. No wonder that cholera mortality should stand at high figure when the state of water-supply is what it is.

A VERY serious catastrophe occured on Thursday in Kyd Street. The house No. 11 which was undergoing extensive repairs, but was to all appearance not in a dangerous state, suddenly collapsed at 1 P. M., and a number of workmen engaged in the repairs were buried in the debris and met with death. Mrs. Sassoon, the occupant of the house, and several workmen narrowly escaped with some injuries. The Police and the Fire Brigade were promptly on the spot and rendered material assistance with the aid of the residents of the locality. Six bodies have been recovered from the ruins, but it is not known how many more still lie under them. Some valuable property belonging to the occupant are still under the debris which are being guarded by the Police.

IT is rumoured that a member of the Subordinate Executive Service has secured the highest number of marks at the last Statutory Civil Service Examination, and a Member of Judicial Service comes off second. We have the names before us but have no desire to anticipate official announcement.

THE lists of persons liable to serve as Jurors in the High Court for the year ensuing from 1st May 1888 are published in the last number of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and any person who deems himself, for any reason, wrongly included in the lists, should address the Clerk of the Crown immediately, as the revised lists, which are final, will be published on the 25th instant. The special Jury list contains 262 names, 185 of which are those of European or Christians, the remaining 77 being native gentlemen. The general jury list is composed of 1,828 names; of these, 1,040 are Europeans or Eurasians, 768 Hindu native gentlemen.

WE regret to learn that Mr. Rajkristo Sen, fifth Judge and Registrar of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, died on Sunday before last. He was a barrister-at-law and had joined the Subordinate Judicial Service from which he was promoted to the Small Cause Court and was an able officer. Within the course of a week the Court has thus lost two of its Judges. The Court was closed on Monday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

WE regret to learn the death of Rai Jadub Chunder Ghose Bahadur of Bhowanipore, the well-known Superintendent of Vaccination. He rendered good service to the Government during the memorable Punjab Campaigns and the Sepoy War. He spent large sums of money on various charitable objects, namely, construction of tanks and public ghats and was much liked by those who came in contact with him. A sudden apoplectic attack prostrated him on Sunday last from which he never recovered. He was aged 60 at his death. A large circle of friends and relatives mourns his loss.

THE important changes made last year in the law affecting the Provincial Small Cause Courts and the procedure regulating them have yet barely been fully understood. In respect of several descriptions of suits there was considerable doubt and the most glaring conflict of rulings as to whether they are cognizable by the Small Cause Courts or by the regular Civil Courts of the Court. This uncertainty has now been removed to a great extent by an elaborate section in the Act, defining the class of suits properly cognizable by the Small Cause Courts. We are glad to find that Babu C. N. Ghose, Sheristadar, Judge's Court, Burdwan, whose contributions to legal literature have already attracted considerable attention in the Mufussil, has brought out a very valuable edition of the Act. All the sections which require any explanation have been copiously annotated, the latest rulings bearing upon different debatable questions have been given and a great deal of useful matter has been compressed in the appendix. Altogether it is a very useful publication, and we have no doubt it will prove very servicable to the profession and the public.

NEARLY a month ago the reply of the Government of Bengal to the representation of the British Indian Association on the subject of the imposition of the Income tax on *bastu*, *julkur* and forest dues was published in the columns of the *Englishman*. A weekly contemporary in reproducing a portion of the reply assumes that Government was moved in the matter by the Dacca Association and at once jumps to the conclusion that the public bodies of Dacca and Patna have come to the front and taken the place of the British Indian Association. We wonder at our contemporary's ignorance in this matter as all the letters which the British Indian Association have from time to time written on the subject were published in the morning papers. The Dacca and the Baukipur Associations, our contemporary should have also known, are branches of the British Indian Association.

THE appointment of Mr. K. M. Chatterji to officiate for the late Babu Srinath Roy on the Small Cause Court bench when that gentleman went on leave caused much searching of heart in the Subordinate Judicial Service. Hitherto it was practically reserved for the most meritorious Subordinate Judge. Babus Hara Chunder Ghosh, Koonjo Lal Bannerji and Srinath Roy had been members of that service and were appointed in consideration of their meritorious services, in consultation with the High Court. Surely Sir Steuart Bayley does not mean to depart from the policy of his predecessors and thereby dishearten the whole service. There should certainly be, as we have always said, a competent Native Barrister in the Judicial Staff of the Court. The death of Mr. R. K. Sen has caused a vacancy, which we know no Native Barrister better qualified to fill, than Mr. K. M. Chatterjee, and there is not the slightest doubt that his permanent appointment on the bench will be much appreciated by the public. But why should not there be a service-man also? We trust that in the permanent filling up of the appointments, the claims of the service will not be overlooked.

THE six candidates who were successful at the last examination for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, have been attached as Probationers to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—Babu Surendra Nath Mozoomdar,

Bhagulpur. Babu Krishna Dyal Pramanick, Burdwan. Babu Prasana Kumar Karfarma, 24-Pargannas. Babu Gati Krishna Neogy, Bankura. Babu Haripada Bhattacharjee, Howrah. Babu Sosi Bhusan Bose, Hughli. They will be employed on any general duties tending to qualify them for the Public Service, and during the time of their probationary period will receive each Rs. 50 a month as subsistence allowance. They will have no official status, and will be vested with no criminal or revenue powers, but many ways of utilizing their services will, it is hoped, suggest themselves to Commissioners and District Officers. The main object to be kept in view will be to afford them an opportunity of acquiring as much experience as possible of a practical and useful character. These gentlemen will be appointed to fill vacancies in the Subordinate Executive Service as they occur according to the order in which their names are placed.

STORIES of desolation come from Pubna. A correspondent writes:

On the afternoon of March 27th, a violent hurricane passed through several villages, committing great mischief by its destructive sweep. Bharenga and six of the neighbouring villages have been made almost desolate. The storm came from the north-west, and passed with unprecedented violence through a number of densely peopled villages, situated close to one another. It raged for nearly two hours and a half, the greatest fury being displayed for only seven or eight minutes. The mischief committed in this short time passes all description. Not a thatched roof is to be found anywhere. Only those houses built of bricks remain standing. There is hardly any trace of trees and cottages left. Even the smallest shrub has been swept away. Such a terrible disaster has hardly ever been seen or heard of. But this is not all. What can equal the suffering and misery of the inhabitants? They have no houses to live in. Their furniture and everything are gone, where none knows. The poorer classes are miserable. They have no cottages, nor even the shade of a tree for shelter. Some of them were found destitute of their very clothing after the storm was over. There is great scarcity of food. Cattle and fowls have died in fearful numbers. The adjacent bazar has been levelled to the ground. It is not at all probable that people will be able to rebuild their huts for several months. Seventeen persons have been already found dead, and a thousand are wounded. Not less than fifty of the wounded appear to be beyond all recovery. The scene is indeed heart-rending. The seven or eight houses which remain standing are like little hospitals, filled with the wounded and dying. Some persons were found dead in a pond after the storm was over. Corpses were seen floating down the Jumna, a large river situated several miles off. Some of the lost articles have been found on the other side of this river, having been hurled a distance of four or five miles! Among the articles that have been blown away are included some ponderous boxes weighing at least thirty maunds.

There is no hospital near at hand for the treatment of the wounded. The presence of some Government surgeons is absolutely necessary. It is earnestly expected that the Government of Sir Steuart Bayley will not fail at this time to lend a helping hand to the distressed population.

We trust no time will be lost in responding to the appeal, if it has not indeed been responded to already.

THE Turkish millitary cordon on the Roumelian frontier has been withdrawn. It was established it is said on sanitary grounds, and not with a view of co-ercing Bulgaria.

THE Taluqdars of Oudh feted His Excellency the Viceroy in right regal style. The Kaisarbag was splendidly illuminated and there were the inevitable accessories of addresses, decorations and music. In reply to an address of the Mahamedan inhabitants His Excellency gave expression to sentiments which are worth reproducing for more reasons than one. His Excellency did his best once more to dispel the delusion about the ability of Government to confer exclusive privileges on our Mohamedan friends. His Excellency said:

Fifty millions of men are themselves a powerful nation, and when we remember the circumstances under which the Mohamedan community have come to form an integral part of the Indian people, and all the splendid antecedents attaching to their history, a ruler would indeed be devoid of all political instinct if he were not careful to consider their wants and wishes, and to bring their status and position into harmony with the general system over which he presides. But you have another special claim upon my sympathy and good-will, owing to circumstances beyond your own control, and to the necessity of conforming to certain accepted traditions attaching to your religious convictions. You have long occupied a disadvantageous position in relation to your Hindu fellow subjects. But, however great might be the sympathy of the Government with your unfortunate position, it was precluded by those strict principles of impartiality which I trust no Indian administration will ever be tempted for a moment to violate or neglect, from extending to you the advantages which could only be enjoyed at the expense of the interests of other Indian subjects; but what it could do it did. It issued the resolution of the 15th of July 1885. For reasons I have stated, the resolution undoubtedly fell short of the expectation you had conceived; but, as I trust will be the case with many other acts of Government, as time went on it was found to be of a more beneficial character than was at first supposed.

REFERING to the Service Commission His Excellency observed:—

'When that Commission was appointed, the Commission itself and the motives of the Government in nominating it were denounced by certain portions of the native press in a very unworthy manner, but there is no honest person in India, I imagine, who is not satisfied that the Commission was actuated by a single-minded desire to open still wider the doors of our public officers to the natives of India, and that its members have discharged the task entrusted to them in an earnest and liberal spirit. Their recommendations are now being considered by the local Governments, and I do not think that Sir Charles Aitchison and his able associates need be anything but gratified by the way in which their proposals have been generally received by the public at large.

ABOUT the desirability of peace and good fellowship being maintained among the different sections of Her Majesty's subjects His Excellency repeated the sentiments he gave expression to at Calcutta the other day:—

'Divergencies of race, differences of religion, and the historical circumstances in which those differenences and divergencies have originated, must inevitably give rise from time to time to discrepancies of opinion and political and social friction, but the causes which generate these evanescent fires will be found on examination to be absolutely insignificant in the presence of those mightier forces which work for peace and amity among you.

The former are too frequently born only of prejudice, fanaticism, misapprehension, and perversity, and the latter are closely incorporated with your most precious material interests, and are essential to the well-being of yourselves and your children's children. Those of you who are acquainted with history will have observed that there is nothing which better exemplifies the occasional folly of mankind than the fact of the absolute indifference of subsequent generations to those very disputes for the sake of which their forefathers have prosecuted and destroyed each other.'

THE following is the text of the resolutions adopted at the Town Hall Meeting held on Friday last, and the names of the respective speakers who spoke to them.

Proposed by Prince Furrokh Shaw, seconded by Kumar Debendro Mullick, and supported by Babu Surendranath Bannerjee,—"That this meeting desires to place on record the sense of its regret at the disregard of public opinion which has hitherto marked the progress of the Calcutta Municipal Bill through the Bengal Legislative Council, and earnestly prays that his Honor the President in Council will be pleased to allow the reconsideration of the sections already passed by the Council."

Proposed by Mr. J. G. Apcar, seconded by Babu Aushotosh Biswas,—"That, in the absence of any proper enquiry as to the result likely to ensue from the proposed amalgamation, and without new sources of income, this meeting apprehends that the scheme will prove injurious both to the Town and the Suburbs, and that, the Government having been pledged to the scheme on condition only of certain inconsiderable items of revenue, including the duty on petroleum, being made over to the new Corporation to fulfil the purpose thereof, this meeting desires to protest against the project, which, without a very considerable addition of revenue, will fail to fulfil the important sanitary ends in view, and is likely to saddle the Town and the Suburbs with additional taxation."

Proposed by Raja Poorno Chunder Sing, seconded by Mr Braunfield,—"That, having regard to the success of the elective system in the Calcutta Municipality, this meeting is of opinion that the time has come when a further extension of the same principle may with advantage be made, and the proportion of Commissioners elected by the wards raised from two-thirds to three-fourths of the entire body of Commissioners."

Proposed by Kumar Benoy Krishna, seconded by Babu Kalicharan Banerji,—"That having regard to the success of non-official Chairmen in Mufasal Municipalities and the further extension of this principle by the recent orders of the Bengal Government this meeting is of opinion that the Municipality of the first city in India may be allowed the right to nominate its own Chairman under such restrictions and safeguards as the Government may choose to impose, including the power of vetoing any obviously improper election."

Proposed by Mr. M. P. Gasper, seconded by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, and supported by Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam,—"That this meeting views with alarm the changes which have been introduced into the section relating to the control to be exercised by Government, investing the Government with undefined and unlimited powers over the Corporation, and empowering it upon mere complaint, without enquiry by a regularly constituted Commission as at present, or giving an opportunity to defend its proceedings, to direct the Corporation to undertake works which the Government may think necessary, and for which the expenses will have to be met out of Municipal funds."

Proposed by Babu Jodulal Mullick, seconded by Babu Omirtonath Mitter,—"That this meeting views with alarm some of the changes which have been intoduced into the Bill which mark an important departure from the principles of the existing law, and, while referring for a fuller exposition of them to the Memorial, the meeting will beg leave to protest against the following innovations among others as being dangerous in their character and likely to be attended with serious hardship:—

(1) Section 122, which imposes a five per cent. rate estimated upon the cost of dwelling-houses.

(2) Building regulations which invest the executive of the Corporation with power to refuse or permit the erection of buildings.

(3) Regulations relating to huts which will entail grievous hardship upon owners.

(4) Sanitary sections which will invest the executive with extensive powers to declare buildings to be overcrowded or unfit for habitation, and to remove persons to hospital without their consent.

(5) The provisions under which it is proposed to reduce the size of the ferrule for the supply of water."

Proposed by Baboo Saligram Sing, seconded by Mr. R. D Mehta.—"That the following Memorial be adopted, and that the gentlemen named below be appointed to wait in deputation upon his honor the Lieutenant-Governor with the Memorial, and others formed into a Committee, to take such further steps as may be deemed necessary":—

Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Raja Durga Charan Law, Raja Rajendralala Mittra, Prince Furrock Shah, Raja Purna Chunder Sing, Kumar Debendra Mullick, Babu Jadu Lal Mullick, Babu Issur Chunder Mittra, Babu Charu Chunder Mullick, Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, Mr. Apcar, Mr. Ezra, Mr. Gubboy, Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam, Mr. Manickji Rustomjee, Mr. A. M. Bose, Babu Amirta Nath Mittra, Babu Jogendra Chunder Ghosh, Mr. Mehta, Babu Saligram Sing, Kumar Benoy Krishna, Mr. Gasper, Babu Sita Nath Roy, Babu Ashutosh Biswas, Babu Kali Charan Banerji, Dr. Lall Madhab Mookerji. Hon. Raja Peary Mohun Mookerji, C. S. I., to act as Secretary to the Committee.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of

Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Livér Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit, Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consigness, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

Government Notifications.

Gazette,—*April* 11, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Gyan Sunker Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymen singh, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District, vice Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose, transferred.

Mr E G Bolvin, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Captain W C W Rawlinson, Aide de camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, is appointed to act as Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F G colvin.

Babu Gopal Bullub Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 138—2 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 8th instant.

Babu Mohanund Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself it.

Babu Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for five weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th instant.

Mr H A D Phillips, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on furlough, Mr E H Rudduck, or until further orders.

Mr R W Carlyle, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sewan, Saran, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in Judicial Political and Appointment Departments, vice Mr H A D Phillips.

Mr R H Anderson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is vested with powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Mr H W Gordon, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, is appointed to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 12th January 1888, vice Mr T D Smith, retired.

Mr F W Badcock, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Rajshahye, on leave, is appointed to be a District and Sessions Judge of the second grade, with effect from the 12th January 1888, vice Mr H W Gordon.

Advertisements.

THE TARKESSUR RAILWAY COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.

THE Eighth General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 38, Strand, Calcutta, on Friday 20th April 1888, at 3 P. M. for the purpose of receiving and passing the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the Half-year ending 31st December 1887, declaring a dividend, and transacting any other business that may be brought forward.

HOARE MILLER & CO.
Managing Agents.

CALCUTTA.
12*th April* 1888.

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

CHATERJI, BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **HOMŒOPATHIC** CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
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We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs 2-8 &c.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
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These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the
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Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH
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P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

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The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATESWITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy 60° above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and postage extra. *Sole Agents: Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders, sho uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY Co. LAHORE, PANJAB.

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AURINA PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD articles of Copper, Brass, Steel, SILVER, German-silvee &c., &c., operated *on with the aid of a miniatur-Battery which accompanies each phial.* GUARANTEED MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND PUREST GOLD ONLY. *See Directions.*

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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!
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FOR THE RAINS, FOR THE RAINS.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN.—30 sorts of TREES, Shrubs, Himalayan Pinus, Thujas, Cypress Indian Poinciana, rare Colvillea, Surno Dhuturah and other double kinds and other first class ornamental seeds. Rs. 2 a packet.

FOR YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN.—25 sorts of all sorts of country vegetable seeds especially with several new kinds of Begoons Sims, &c., &c., sweet Dango Danta, Palla Shusha, Sags, &c., &c. Re. 1-8 a packet.

FOR YOUR TIMBER GARDEN.—15 sorts of real Indian Timber Tree seeds such as Sagoon, Gambhir, Sishoo, Jhaoo, &c., &c, Re. 1 a packet,

FOR YOUR CREEPER GARDEN—12 sorts of choice and beautiful Creeper seeds together with double Uprajitas of blue, white and yellow sorts. Re. 1 a packet.

FOR FURNISHING YOUR GARDEN DURING THE RAINY SEASON—12 sorts of rainy season flower seeds—new Zinias, Balsams, Gaillardias included. Re. 1 a packet.

A big book in simple Bengali language to teach how to sow the above seeds, their manure, &c., in which is appended twelve months' calender of sowing seeds in a clear manner. Re. 1-8 a copy with postage.

For all the packets of seeds and the book Rs 6 instead of Rs. 8 as put down above if taken together. No deduction allowed for packets or book if taken separately.

Come and see our unrivalled stock of Fruit Grafts in our Dum-Dum Garden and take away any guarantee for their genuineness if you like before giving us orders.

Send for the Catalogue with half-anna postage amp in June next.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.
Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

স্বর্ণজিরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জাগত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর মূত্র স্নায়ু-দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয় আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসা লিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পা করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মুল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত
৭০ ন দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedie without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA" My urine bas acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully hear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy,

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

Calcutir 15th May 1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR
Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta Medcal College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BENY MADHUB MITTER.
Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

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শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফাকরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ায় গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6, 696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,757
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

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Can be effected upon the terms undernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	Rs.	As.	P.
Age 20	21	6	8
„ 25	23	8	8
„ 30	26	13	0
„ 35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square, *Secretary.*
413

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"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

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Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

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3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

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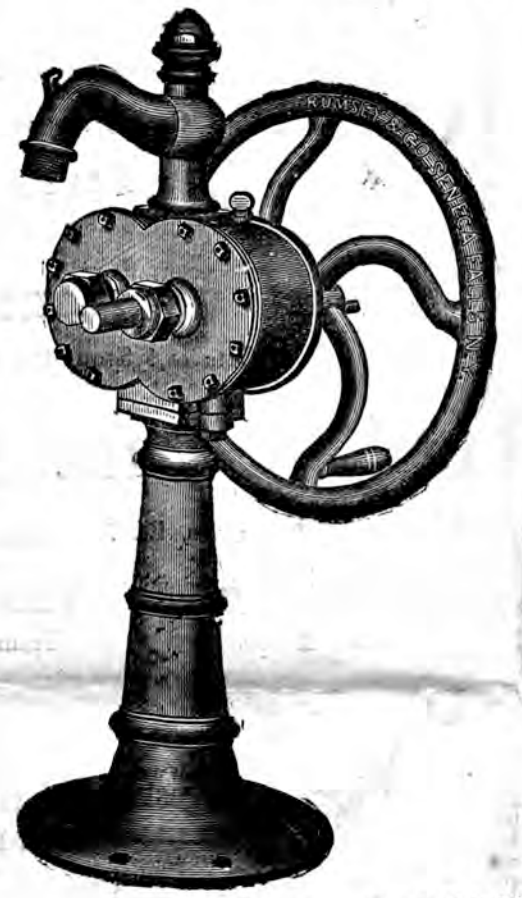

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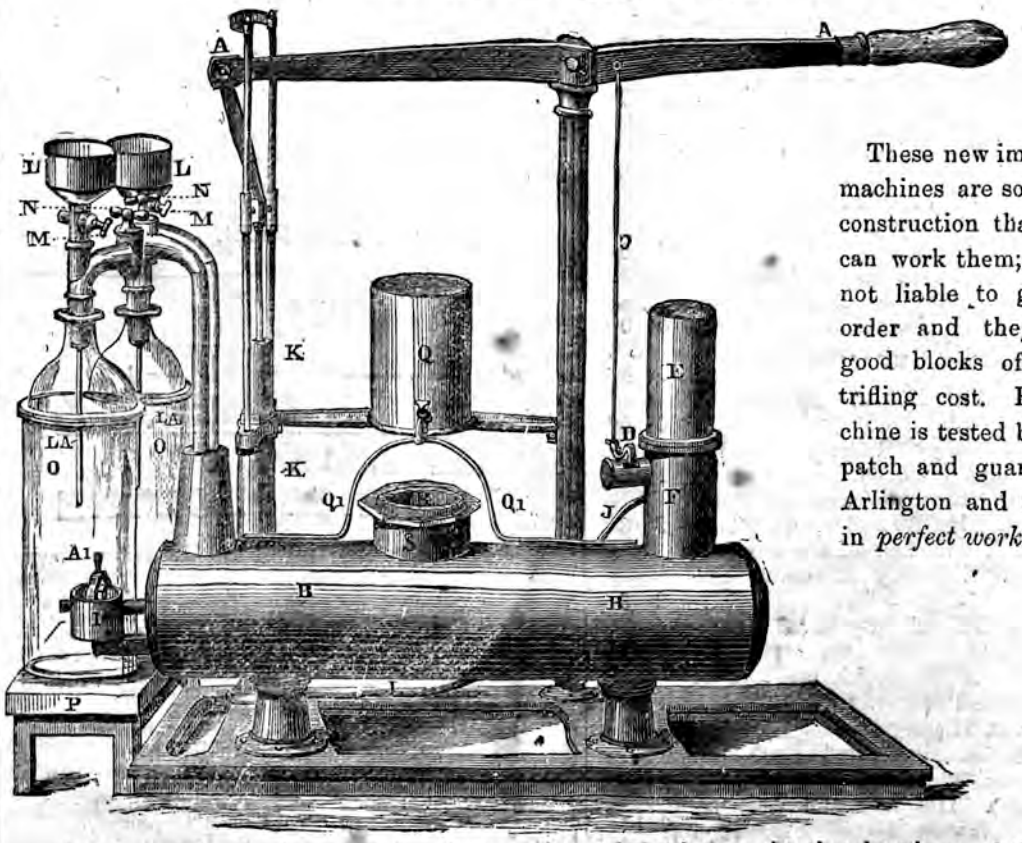

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